

Torrance Herald

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TORRANCE

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Urges Rhenish Free State Says It Will Keep Peace

ONLY a free Rhine state forever separating the borders of France and Germany can bring permanent peace to Europe, in the opinion of Dr. Hans Dorten. Dr. Dorten, now in the United States, was for a brief time president of the Rhine Republic, and has for years devoted himself to the establishment of a separatist state. His efforts failed—failed only in that they were so successful in building up a strong organization supported by many of his people that it was deemed wise by certain powers ("and let it be stated," remarked the ex-president, "that the Rhine Republic was not among them") to remove him.

"What are the chances for the permanent establishment of a Rhine republic?" Dr. Dorten was asked. "Its chances are equal with the chances of a permanent European peace," he replied. "By that I mean that warfare between France and Germany will never cease until they are divided by a neutral country. If the League of Nations had a real appreciation of the situation it would create a Rhine republic. Such would be the practical solution. As it is, that body is in the clouds. If it wishes peace it must come to earth and plant its feet on the Rhineland."

Dr. Dorten asserts that a Rhine republic should have two definite political aims—one controlling its interior policies and having as its end a German confederacy, the other governing its foreign policies and directed toward a European peace. The two aims, if attained, would, he believes, result in a United States of Europe.

Original Rights Deserved

"I began by wanting to de-Prussianize Germany," he said. "Germany is composed of individual states, and has only come under Prussian dominance through force, through the fire-and-sword tactics of Bismarck. The principalities of which it was formerly composed should receive their original rights again."

The nation, he contends, should be reconstructed on its old lines, with an independent Rhine state including the left bank and a strip on the right 60 kilometers in depth, its borders running from Essen to Frankfurt; the other states to include Upper and Lower Saxony, Swabia, Bavaria, and Prussia—the latter preferably to be subdivided into Pomerania, Brandenburg, East Prussia and Silesia.

Anatole France—Eternal! He Is Dead, But He Lives

ANATOLE FRANCE is dead, but he lives. He knew humans and he knew how to write about them. "It is the imagination, with its lies, that sows all the beauty and virtue in the world," he once wrote. We are great only through our imagination."

Littré said a book is a bound bundle of paper sheets whether hand-written or printed. That definition did not satisfy Anatole France. He defined a book as a work of magic whence escape all kinds of images to trouble the souls and change the hearts of men.

Or, better still, a book is a little magic apparatus which transports us among the images of the past or amidst supernatural shades.

We have too many books, and read too much, he thought.

"Those who read many books are like the eaters of hashish. They live in a dream. The subtle poison that penetrates their brain renders them insensible to the real world and makes them the prey of terrible or delightful phantoms.

"Books are the opium of the Occident. They devour us. A day is coming on which we shall all be keepers of libraries, and that will be the end."

"Let us love books as the mistress of the poet loved her grief," he said. "Let us love them; they cost us dear enough. Yes, books kill us. You may believe me who adores them, who has long given myself to them without reserves. Book slay us. We have too many of them and too many kinds. Men lived for long ages without reading and precisely in those ages their actions were greatest and most useful, for it was then they passed from barbarism to civilization.

"But because men were then without books they were not bare of poetry and morality; they knew songs by heart and little catechisms. In their childhood old women told them the stories of the Ass's Skin and of Puss in Boots.

"It is a long time since then. What frightful progress we have made in the interval! Books multiplied in a marvelous fashion in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Today their production has increased a hundred-fold. It is a monstrous orgy. We shall emerge from it quite mad. It is man's fate to fall successively into contradictory extremes. In the Middle Ages ignorance bred fear. Thus maladies of the mind reigned then which we no longer know. Today, through study, we are hastening toward general paralysis. Would it not be wiser and more elegant to keep some measure?"

Let us be lovers of books and let us read them; but let us not gather them with indiscriminating hands; let us be delicate; let us choose, and, like that lord in one of Shakespeare's comedies, let us say to our bookseller: "I would that they be well-bound and that they speak of love." That is Anatole France's advice.

Why Do Humans Need Art? And, After All, What Is It?

By CLARK KINNARD

WE hear much of Art. What is art? John Galsworthy says art is the imaginative expression of human energy, which, through technical concretion of feeling and perception, tends to reconcile the INDIVIDUAL with the UNIVERSAL, by exciting in him IMPERSONAL EMOTION.

"And the greatest art," he says, "is that which excites the greatest impersonal emotion in an hypothetical perfect human being."

Impersonal emotion. What does he mean by that? "That is NOT art which, while I am contemplating it, inspires me with any active or direct impulse; that IS art when, for however brief a moment, it replaces in me interest in myself by interest in itself."

The distinction is made more clear by an illustration given by Galsworthy.

"Let me suppose myself in the presence of a carved marble bath. If my thoughts be 'What could I buy that for?' (impulse of acquisition); or 'What quarry did it come from?' (impulse of inquiry); or 'Which would be the right end for my head?' (mixed impulse of inquiry and acquisition)—I am at the moment insensible to it as a work of art.

"But if I stand before it vibrating at sight of its color and forms, if ever so little and for ever so short a time, unhaunted by any definite practical thought or impulse—to that extent and for that moment it has stolen me away out of myself and put itself there instead; has linked me to the universal by making me forget the individual in me. And for that moment, and only while that moment lasts, it is to me a work of art."

The word "impersonal," then, is used in the definition to signify momentary forgetfulness of one's own personality and its active wants.

Art, it seems to Galsworthy, is the one form of human energy in the whole world which really works for union, and destroys the barriers between man and man.

"It is the continual, unconscious replacement, however fleeting, of oneself by another; the real cement of human life; the everlasting refreshment and renewal.

"For what is grievous, daunting, grim about our lives is that we are shut up within ourselves, with an itch to get outside ourselves.

"And to be stolen away from ourselves by Art is a momentary relaxation, from that itching, a minute's profound, and as it were secret, enfranchisement.

"The active amusements and relaxations of life can only rest certain of our faculties, by indulging others; the whole self is never rested save through that unconsciousness of self which comes through rapt contemplation of Nature or of Art."

Do You Know of Dr. Benes? Promising Young Statesman

DR. EDUARD BENES, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, father of the Little Entente and master builder of the arbitration and security protocol in the League of Nations, is the ablest of the younger statesmen of the new Europe. Like Trotsky on the left of him, and like Mussolini on the right of him, Benes is a realist statesman, but he is pursuing the middle course.

Like Lenin and Trotsky and like Mussolini, he is an outgrowth of the World War. Lenin and Trotsky assumed the dictatorship of the proletariat when the Russian masses had become exhausted from the war; Mussolini made himself dictator of Italy by force when the Italian masses were drifting to chaos in the war's aftermath, dissatisfied with the older statesmen and leaders; Benes, the disciple of the idealist Masaryk, worked during the war for the restoration of his own nation, and has worked ever since then for the rehabilitation of Europe. His Little Entente met with criticism and resistance at first, but it has shown signs of life and has encouraged harmony rather than strife among the smaller nations.

Now the eyes of the world are focused on Eduard Benes and his reconstruction plan for the promotion of durable peace through the League of Nations.

Benes is daring, picturesque, constructive, practical. Even his enemies admit his courage and his genius. Prof. Masaryk in Washington and Eduard Benes in Paris recently created Czechoslovakia during the war and at the peace conference. Their eloquent pleas and their forceful arguments won to their cause the allied statesmen, and particularly the deep sympathies of President Wilson and Col. House.

On October 13, 1918, when the first provisional cabinet was formed, with Prof. Masaryk and Gen. Stefanik at its head, Benes was entrusted with the portfolio of the ministry of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak republic, which he has held ever since. During the peace conference Benes, with Masaryk, headed the Czechoslovak delegation. He returned to Prague in 1919, and his nomination for the post of minister of foreign affairs was ratified. In 1922 he was entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet, of which he became the premier.

Indian Summer

By EMILY DICKINSON

These are the days when birds come back A very few, a bird or two, To take a backward look.

These are the days when skies put on The old, old sophistries of June— A blue and gold mistake.

Oh, fraud that cannot cheat the bee, Almost thy plausibility Induces my belief.

'Till ranks of seeds their witness bear, And softly through the altered air Hurries a timid leaf!

Oh, sacrament of summer days, Oh, last communion in the haze, Permit a child to join.

Thy sacred emblems to partake, Thy consecrated bread to break, Taste thine immortal wine!

WIFE SAVERS

BY MRS. MARY MORTON

To make shoe and hose pockets take a piece of unbleached muslin 34 inches long and 26 inches wide; another piece 12 inches long by 26 inches wide. Bind top edge, set one inch from top of longer piece, turn up width of seam and stitch twice across. Bind the lower edge and turn up 12 inches pocket. Bind all around, any color—red is pretty. Divide the lower part in two pockets, the upper in three, stitching the binding laid flat between pockets. Applique stockings cut from brown cloth on one of the upper buttons, one cup teaspoon shell, salt and pepper. Sew and bake potatoes. Cut in two lengths. Scoop out inside carefully. Season the potatoes and add the butter; beat to a white cream. Stir in the yolks of the eggs, beaten until light and fluffy. Add the beaten whites. Place in the shells and bake about ten minutes or until brown on top.

Potato Puff.—Eight medium-sized potatoes, three tablespoons melted butter, one cup cream, salt, pepper. Mash and bake potatoes. Cut in two lengths. Scoop out inside carefully. Season the potatoes and add the butter; beat to a white cream. Stir in the yolks of the eggs, beaten until light and fluffy. Add the beaten whites. Place in the shells and bake about ten minutes or until brown on top.

Creole Noodles.—Two cups boiled noodles, one and one-half tablespoons butter, one cup tomato soup, one-quarter cup diced celery, one-quarter cup red and green peppers, salt, pepper, parsley for garnish. Into a buttered casserole heap the noodles to which all the ingredients have been added except the butter and parsley. Shave butter on top for this helps brown the mixture. Bake in hot oven fifteen minutes. Garnish and serve.

Oven Fried Potatoes.—Scrub small potatoes thoroughly, slice very thin with a sharp knife. Put them in a shallow tin. Season with salt and pepper and sprinkle butter liberally. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes. Turn occasionally. These have all the savory taste as well as the appearance of fried potatoes—but are more digestible.

Graham Surprises.—Spread your favorite chocolate frosting between graham crackers and serve with fruit gelatine.

For cleaning the comb there are new comb strops of cord. The comb is stropped back and forth until the dirt has been removed. The strop can be washed. Also the comb can be wet and cleaned with a brush or dipped in a grease solvent.

Lemon Icing.—One cup sugar, one-half cup water, one egg, three tablespoons corn starch, juice and grated rind of one lemon. Boil the sugar, water and corn starch together till clear; put into a double boiler and add the beaten egg; when thick, stir in the lemon rind and juice. Cool before spreading. Instead of using this lemon filling, one may make the regular boiled frosting, beating the cooked sugar syrup into the beaten egg white, and color it with yellow candy coloring.

Golden Goblin.—The golden goblin is an orange jelly served in the hollowed-out orange, filled with black crepe paper legs and arms and a tall white cap of piped-up whipped cream; his face is drawn on the side of the orange.

To clean a baking dish when the contents have been burned or crusted on, place it upside down in water, and washing powder. This softens the rim, which is the hardest place to clean.

Orange Jelly.—One-half box gelatine, one-quarter cup boiling water, one-half cup sugar, one lemon, one cup orange juice. Soak the gelatine in the cold water and then add the boiling water, sugar, the grated rind of one orange, and finally the orange juice. Begin to cool the juice of the lemon and oranges. Pour into orange skins, set in cups to keep them from tilting, and allow to congeal. Then decorate ready to serve.

Moon Cakes.—The moon cakes are crescent-shaped cakes with yellow icing, and the setting custard is a cup of steaming coffee.

Are you a "follower-up" in your household? In many homes the housewife follows up every member of the family, picking up and putting away things that should have been taken care of by the owners, and cleaning up the litter left by other members of the family. This means that the housewife's time and strength are being wasted, and often the ones followed are being encouraged in selfish habits. Teach the members of your household to take care of their own things. It's a long, hard, seemingly thankless task very often, I know, but if you can impress on the children, at least, that the habit of carefulness and thoughtfulness in this respect will make them better citizens you will be doing much to "socialize" them, which means teaching them to live with other people without friction.

Apple Snow Custard.—Three large tart apples, or six small ones,

three egg whites, one-half cup powdered sugar, one-half glass jelly. Wash and core apples. Do not pare them. Stew and strain through a sieve. Beat whites of egg stiff; add sugar and beat again; add apples and beat till like snow. Fill lightly in a deep glass dish. Garnish with jelly. Serve with a boiled custard made of one pint milk, the yolks of three eggs, three tablespoons sugar, and one-half teaspoon vanilla.

Pumpkin Pie.—One and one-half cups of cooked, strained mumpkin, one cup hot milk, one-half cup sugar, one egg slightly beaten, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon. Pour hot milk over pumpkin, add other ingredients, pour into unbaked crust, and put into hot oven. After the first fifteen or twenty minutes the fire may be lowered. The pie will take from forty minutes to an hour to bake.

A shoe bag of gingham or oilcloth, with six or eight pockets, is a very handy thing to hang in the kitchen. Brushes, papers, twine, empty bags, etc., may be kept in it.

Toast Strips.—If you have toast left from breakfast it may be paced in the oven or on the toaster for a moment to warm and crisp, first cutting it into strips to serve with soup.

"Mammy's" Veal Cutlets.—Here is one of "old mammy's" ways for cooking veal cutlets: Salt and pepper them and rub thickly with flour; put in frying pan and cook well. Then half fill pan with milk, but on back of stove and let simmer.

In doing your family marketing do not buy unnecessary things. Most American women need to learn to practice "penny buying" as the women in Europe do. There is always the lure of the bargain counter in kitchen as in other buying, and while it is a good thing to buy keepable things in quantity, it is not good policy to buy things you do not need just because you can get them cheap. Young housekeepers, especially, are apt to spend money for things when they already have other things on hand that would answer just as well. Why buy balls of twine, for instance, when you might have plenty for your purposes if you had saved the string that came about the packages you bought?

Ladies' Prize Dance—Keystone Hall tomorrow night.—Adv.

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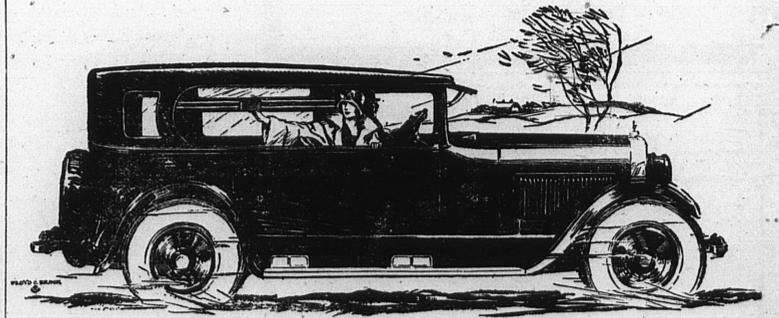
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